Union, despite the secession ordinance passed by the Convention. It becomes the duty of the government, then, in view of this state of things, to push on the war vigorously, and teach the secessionists, who have established a reign of terror in Virginia, a lesson before the 23d of this month, on which day the people are to pronounce upon the question of loyalty to the Union or destruction out of it. If twothirds of the people of Virginia declare in favor of remaining within the Union, it will produce a great moral effect upon the whole South in this crisis. But the government must lose no time in proving the efficacy of the force at their command.

COMMERCIAL REVULSION AND FAILURES.—Even in quiet times we are subject to commercial revulsions and heavy failures, arising from overtrading and other causes; therefore it is no matter of surprise that we should hear of them in times like the present, when the country is at war and the wheels of commerce are clogged The merchants of the South are indebted here in New York to the amount of probably between fifty and sixty millions, and under the circumstances now existing they are naturally refusing or delaying payments. Hence many of our merchants are compelled to fail. Some twenty or thirty failures have occurred within a few days, and there will be many more, no doubt. There is something very peculiar about these failures, for in most cases the failing houses have assets vastly above their liabilities; but the trouble is that their assets are unavailable just now. We heard of one house which failed for about two hundred thousand dollars, and yet possesses assets to the amount of six hundred thousand. In fact, the failures of the present day are more suspensions than absolute fallures.

The North and the South being at war, it is to be expected that all houses engaged in the Southern trade are in a bad way. But it is not only this class of trade which is affected. Trade with the West is suffering also; for you cannot stop any portion of the machinery of commerce without disorganizing the whole. Thus, for example, one large house in this city, doing a large Western business, which failed in the panic of 1857, has failed again now. It is true that this firm has, it is said, been counected with certain weekly abolition papers, and as the abolition agitation was the remote cause and origin of all our present difficulties, there is not much pity felt in that direction. It looks like returning the bitter chalice to their own lips in a very proper way. But while failures and commercial disasters

are going on around us, on the other hand there is considerable activity manifested in many other branches of business incidental to a time of war; for instance in provisions, naval stores, and army equipments of all kinds. In these departments of trade great bustle and activity exist, and no doubt a new class of traders will spring into life, and probably make large fortunes. We hope, however, that the government will hasten things to a speedy settlement by vigorous action and a few decisive battles, which will bring the infurlated passions of the people of both sections of the country to a calm, and restore our normal condition of prosperity and peace. If this difficulty can be promptly arranged, and the country can be united again, it will be more prosperous and more powerful, both abroad and at home, under the new order of things, than it ever was before. Such a consummation, therefore, is devoutly to be wished and it can only be brought about by great energy and decision on the part of the govern-

THE PROPER SEAT FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERN-MENT.-The critical circumstances in which the President and his Cabinet are at present placed. with the loyal States, confirm the opinion we bave so frequently expressed, that Washington is not a fit place for the seat of government. It is geographically so badly situated, and in other respects so defenceless, that it might at any time be readily surprised and seized by an invading force. The possibility of rebellion again rearing its head amongst us will operate effectually against the removal of the capital to one of the Central States, as many desire. New York is the only proper and safe seat for the government. It is the natural capital of the country, considered both in regard to its commercial importance and its population. Owing to its facilities of communication by sea and by railroad with all other parts of the Union, it is more accessible, and in fact more central, than any other city that could be fixed upon. For the same reason it affords readier means for the conveyance of troops and war material to any point that might be threatened. By strengthening our harbor and land defences the city could be rendered impregnable against rebellion or foreign invasion, and thus the government would really enjoy the benefits of a capital in increased security, in dignity and in the ready command of its resources.

THE CANADIAN AND BRITISH PRESS ON THE WAR Chisis - Some portions of the Canadian and British press, we perceive, manifest a disposition to take advantage of the difficulties in which this country is at present involved, and to indulge in a spirit of retaliation for the position which our government and people have assumed for some years past towards the government of England on certain questions, such as the right of search, the principle of privateering, the suppression of the recruiting system for the British army during the Crimean war, and the dispute about the island of San Juan on our Northwestern frontier. While professing sympathy with the United States government in this crisis, these journals do not hesitate to avow themselves pleased that we are reduced to a condition, by the presence of civil war, which may compel us to "abate our pretensions," and may teach us a lesson whose effects will be salutary, and so forth. We have no doubt that this feeling is genuine. The disintegration of a power so independent and so formidable as the United States, in its pristine condition, would not be an unacceptable consummation to many of the governments of the Old World.

ADMINA SPERANCA'S CONCERT. - MISS Adelina Speranza's grand vocal and instrumental concert takes place this evening, at Irving Hail. She will be assisted by Madamo Speranza and Signors Ferri and Serial. The programmo mbraces a number of morecoux from the operas of Verdi, Rossini and Donizetti, and is to conclude with the national ode, the "Star Spangled Banner." This will be the last public appearance of Signer Ferri previous to his intended departure for Europe.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Strana Court—Chetti—Part 2.—Nos. 906, 908, 912,
918, 920, 934, 938, 940, 584, 948, 950, 422, 870, 984, 988,
968, 964, 979, 974, 976.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC Arrival of the Overland California Ex

FORT KEARNSY, May 1, 1881. The pony express passed here last night at half-post nine, bringing the following summary of news from the

Pacific coast:- Saw Francisco, April 36-3:40 P. M. Arrived 18th, ships Flying Eagle, New York; 19t Belle of the Sea, and Northern Light, Boston; 20th, God, dees, Boston. The schooner Ida, of Philadelphia, was spoken 112 48 W. signalled ship Victor, with loss of topgallant mast and jibboom. February 6, latitude 57 44 south, longitude 56 50 west, saw whaling bark Commerce, bound west. March 17, latitude 53 80 south, longitude 107 22 west, spoke bark Morting Star, Morton, forty-two mouths

Sailed 17th, ship Electra, Sidney. 19th, bark Carib, on whaling voyage. 20th, ship Galcenda, Liverpool; steamer Golden Gate, carrying 280 passengers and \$526,000 in treasure, \$750,000 of which was fer New York.

The excess of stocks generally, the late liberal arriva f goods, and the advices by every conveyance of con tinued heavy shipments in this direction, have united to force some activity in trade, with a general weak ening effect on the market. The fullest demand of which the country is capable, is needed to keep the market cossions from the extreme low rates quoted as current, sellers congratulate themselves on the completion of

neilers congratulate themselves on the completion of every bargain, and buyers doubt their own prudence. Domestic liquors are lower. Wheat and Barley continue to arrive freely from the interior, and the export demand holds on longer than was expected.

The ships recently chartered are the Grace Darling, to London; Romance of the Sea and Spittire, to Liverpool, and Talisman, to Cork. The Mary Robinson obtained a freight to New York, to load in Coleman's line. There is atill a demand for tonuage, and rates promise to be sustained. The Revenue, Peruvian and the Flying Eagle are the only disengaged vessels in port.

Mesers. J. W. Denver and Samuel Smith have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington, with vouchers, and adjust the California war debt with the federal government.

vouchers, and adjust the California war debt with the federal government.

A charge of bribery and corruption, involving the integrity of a portion of the Assembly Committee on Claims, is being invostigated by a special committee appointed for that purpose.

The Senate has amended the act passed last year offering a bonus of \$60,000 to the company building the first telegraph botween the Mississippi and the Pacific, extending the time for the completion of the work without forfeiting the bonus, to six menths. It is believed the assembly will concur.

The stocking of the Western and the Overland route for the mail service under the Butterfield contract, has been commenced. The company purpose establishing stations every twelve or eighteen mices across the continent, each station to be well supplied with men, horses and coaches; the first coach to leave California between the 15th of June and 1st of July. The trip will be made prechably overland in fifteen days.

and coaches; the first coach to leave California between the 15th of June and 1st of July. The trip will be made probably overland in filteen days.

A public dinner is proposed for Senator Jatham on his arrival, by his friends in San Francisco.

The Logislature has changed the entered the municipal decition for San Francisco.

In the municipal decition for San Francisco.

Late accounts from the Mariposa Company state that the Fremont dam will be repeared; so that all the quartz mills can resume operations within two weeks.

A gold excitement is prevailing at Los Angeles, based on recent reported discoveries in the mountains to the southeast of that place.

The Assembly yesterday passed the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States by a vote of ayes 61, mays 9, the members voting in the negative representing the ultra secession wing of the Assembly.

The Mariposa Gardze says that one-third of the population of that country will pass the summer across the mountains at hiero Coso, Washoe, &c.

The steamer Cortex arrived this morning, bringing Victoria papers to the 15th, and Fertiand and Oregon to the set of the Sarest excitement in the northern regions as to new control of the Sarest excitement in the northern regions as to new control of the set of the section of the property of the section of the secti

the 17th.

There is great excitement in the northern regions as to new gold fields in Nez Perces county.

The Portland Advertizer of April 17, says that the news received by the last trip of the Julia is confirmatory of the richness of the Nex Perces mines.

Mr. Geary, Superintendent of Indian affairs, in conjunction with the agent of Cain, has effected an agreement with the Nex Percex Indians to open a portion of their country to miners, with a provision for a military force in the neighborhood of the mines to preserve peace and order.

their county to makers, with a provision for a military force in the neighborhood of the mines to preserve peace and order.

British Columbia papers report the discovery of rich gold diggings in the Caraboo country.

A correspondent of the Victoria Press says that a company of French Canadians struch coarse gold diggings in the neighborhood of Lake Halicope, in the Ridge mountains, mining from Simil Kammon to Carboo.

The Colonia says that the expert of gold from Victoria, for the quarter ending March 31, is \$218,000 being an excess of \$42,000 over the corresponding quarter last year. The same paper recommends the purchasing or building of steamers for the Victoria and San Francisco trade direct, in case the offer to be made to the proprietors of the Santa Cruz is rejected.

The Grand Jury of Victoria have presented Sheidon's Mammoth Gift Interprise as a nulsance, and the proprietor amenable to the law.

Crowds of people are leaving Victoria, Oregon and Washington Territory for the different gold distrets.

Appointments by the President.

Washington, April 29, 1861.
The President has appointed A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, Secretary of that territory; John Taylor Burris, of Kansas, United States Attorney for the District of Kansas. He has also appointed W. H. Watson, of the District of Columbia, fourth class clerk in the subsistence department, in place of Richard Gott, resigned; Lorenzo S. Cox, resigned. Mr. E. Harriman, of this District has been appointed to a twelve hundred dollars per annum crerkships in the Pension Bureau; John C Sharretts, of Maryland, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Sixth Auditors office; William Milward, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, F. Ball, United States Atterney for the Fastern District of Ohio; L. L. Pease, Indian Agent for the Blackfoot and other neighboring tribes: Henry D. Todd, Lieutemant in the Navy: J. M. Weston, Postmaster at Westfield, Massachu-setts; D. H. Jay, Postmaster at Scranton, Pennsylvania; An-drew B. Jackson, Register of the Land Office at Menosha, Wisconsin; John J. McClelland, Receiver at the same place: Wm. H. Blair, Postmaster at Hamilton, Obio

H. Berrien, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, hea been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury ad in

S. M. Crawford, a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, resigned yesterday.

W. T. Taliafero, of Virginia, has been appointed to

first class twelve hundred dollar clerkship in the Census Bureau. Avery Smoot, of the District of Columbia, Mes-senger in the Land Office, has been removed.

Following is a list of persons who are being commisioned as Second Lieutenants in the army of the United States, to fill up vacancies:-Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., Delaware; Junius B. Halloway, Kentucky; J. S. Brisbin Pennsylvania; Isaac Dunkelberger, Wisconsin; T. G. Turner, Missouri; E. W. Hinks, Massachusetts; C. L. Ash, Delaware; W. S. Worth, Jr., New York; Jas. Magruder, District of Columbia; Walter M. Wilson, Jr., and Isaac D. Russey, Virginia; Charles D. Wood, Indiana; Wm. Randall Mauton, Pennsylvania; David Gordon, Kansas; Chas. V. Candeld, New Jersey; J. A. McCool, Pennsylvania; John Feilner and T. Drummond, Illinois; Simon Snyder, Pennsylvania; E. B. Shields, Tennessee: Geo. B. Sanford, Connecticut; Geo. S Lauman, Pennsyl vania; Augustus Pleasanton, District of Columbia; Edward Ross, New Jersey; A. W. Pulaam, Connecticut; J. W. Mason, Kentucky; Tillinghast L. Hommedien, Ohio; John D. Devine, New Hampshire; J. David Watts Biddle, Peunsylvania; Robert Clary, Utah; Jas. Snodgrass and Edward H. Leil, Pennsylvania; Edward B. Wright, New Jersey;

The following are among the resignations of the week:—A. McLean, R. Lee Brown and J. G. Hedgeman, o. Virginia—the first a fourth class and the two latter se cond class clerks in the Treasury office; W. J. N. Good. ditor's office; S. A. Leake, of Virginia, second class clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office; A. L. Edwards, of Tennesses—a second class clerk in the First Comptroller's office; W. A. Kind, Jr., second class clerk in the Third Auditor's office; Jno. Green, niels, a first class clerk in the third auditor's office; W W. Tyler, a second class clerk in the sixth auditor's office; R. B. Normant, a second class clerk in the third auditor's office; J. Hall Moore, a second class clerk in the sixth auditor's office; R. Cawthorn, of Virginia, a second

In the Interior Department Census Bureau, W. B. Gu-lick, of North Carolina, Chief Clerk, salary two thousand per annum. Mr. Hamilton, of Kentucky; W. W. Mc-Creery, of Virginia; J. P. Torbert, District of Columbia John M. Coyle, District of Columbia; J. H. Hale, New Mexico; Mr. Douler, of Virginia; R. S. Laurence, North Carolina; Mr. Sengstack, of Virginia; Major Sawyer, Virginia; A. Baker, New Mexico; W. Finherty, District of Columbia; Mr. Lewis C. Hootee, of Missouri, twelve hun-

dred per annum. clerks.

Pastent Office-D. R. Bell, North Cardina; B. Dorsey Md.; B. Strather (first clase \$1,200 clerks), and M. S. Land Office-E. P. Higginson, Va.; W. R. Wilson, Min-

nesota; J. H. Clark, Ky.; N. H. Starbuck, Ohio (second class \$1,400 clerks).

Populon Bureau-J. IL Woolferd, Maryland; W. Q.

Slade, Victinia, B. Frere, District of Columbia: Colonel Hingerford, Virginia; W. H. Woodley, Virginia; James E. Stewart, Virginia; W. W. Sperry, Virginia; Jan. Mor-

Post Office Department-Dr. Hunter, of Virginia, third

Post Office Department—IR. Hunter, of Virgiam, cancelage, J. L. Lancaster, District of Columbia, fourth class, and W. A. Norris, New Hampshire, second class clerk in the General Post Office, have resigned.

Dr. Snowden, of Maryla d, has been removed.

Captain Nathan Darling, of New York, has been appointed Chief of the Capital Poince.

Forty applicants for cierkships in the Post Office Department were examined to-day. There are some twenty variancies.

Our Paris Correspondence.

The Sensotions of the Day in Paris-The Duc D'Aumale Letter-The Polish Question-Attitude of France Towards Russia-Prospect for a General War-Affairs in

Italy-American Affairs Abroad, do., do.
This has been the week for letters. We have heard of epistles sent to Alexander of Russia by Napoleon III., by the King of Prussia and by Francis Joseph, of Austria, while last, but not least, we have had the letter of the Due D'Aumale to Prince Napoleon. The Orleans Prince wrote a very long letter to Napoleon's cousin—so long a one that it formed a brochure, many thousand copies of which were printed at St. Germain and then sent up to Paris for sale. The booksellers disposed of many ere the pelice get word of the affair, and caused all the numbers to be seized that could be found Copies of the brochure had already been sent to the diffe rent large provincial cities, so that a general excitemen has been produced by the Duke's work. I had intended sending you a copy of the brochure, and, in fact, mailed ne, but, of course, it must have been seized at the Pos Office. Your London correspondent may have succeeded in procuring a copy for you, in which case l'rince Napoleon's severe attack upon the Bourbons in general, and the House of Orleans in particular, made during his famous speech in the Senate a few weeks since The Duke is particularly hard upon Plon Plon, at whom

their general notoriety.

It is difficult to say what will be done by the govern nent as regards the brochure now they have seized it A public prosecution would but stir up matters most unprofitable, as every day topics; not to prosecute rill exable the booksellers to go on with the sale. The public was surprised to find such a pamphlet in circulation, and more so when it was seized-as it is well known that no work of the kind can appear without the authori ration of the officials. The way their consent was obtained was as follows:-The brechure was published at St. Ger main, and a copy of it laid before the authorities a main, and a copy of it laid before the authorities at verseilles. The work was signed H. P'Orleans, and singularly enough, even with this rather suggestive signature, it escaped the notice of the person whose duty it was to peruse such works before permission is granted for publication. Evidently he did not read it. It was entitled Lettre sur I' histoire de France. The Orleanists are in great spirits over the Duc d'Aumale's production, and you may readily comprehend that a certain official at Versailles is in disgrace. The brech re will be circulated all over Europe, being published in several languages. The Mondaur mentioned the seizure of the work in question, but has since been silent upon the subject. The semi-official organs have all inserted the following rather unitedligible communicated note:—

grages. The Montair mentioned the seizure of the work in question, but has since been silent upon the subject. The semi official organs have all inserted the following rather unintelligible communicated note—

Several foreign journals particularly the following rather unintelligible communicated note—

Several foreign journals particularly the following of Aumaie, just published, hat her sain three week as noy the suther to Prince Napoteon. That assertion is completely erroneous. Not only had the Prince not received any communication of the letter before it was printed, but he knew nothing of it until just before the seizure was effected.

What difference it makes whether Prince Napoleon did or did not receive the letter is more than I can judge, and none seem to make out the object of the above note. The brochure is a strong attack upon the whole of the Bonapartas, and its effect will be to keep alive a party spirit that was dying from inantion before the late debates in the Chambers. No one can deny that the Orieanists have assumed new strength within the last few weeks, and the blunders of the government but serve to increase this strength. The fuss made about the presence of the Orieans princes at the funeral of the fushess of Kent was a said mistake; the attack made upon them by Prince Napoleou was a very great blunder; and, lastly, the allowing the publication of the Duc d'Aumale's brochure caps the climax. I am told that the Emperor is much anaby od at the turn of affairs in this respect.

In commencing my letter I mentioned other letters, royal and imperial. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Frussia have, we are told, written to Alexander of Russia, imploring him to treat the Poles with the greatest severity. The Emperor Napoleon has written to his faigesty of Russia, imploring him to treat the Fules with the greatest loniency. Prussia and Austria have gained the day, as we now know from deepatches received from Warsaw, where measure rigorous to he sperce that will shock the whole civilized world h suits Go they will not; but I fear that to divert the at-tention of Europe from the matter a war will have be-gun. It is so easy to accomplish this. Bear in mind that I have ever asserted the French troops would re-main in the Hast Russia will have crusted Poland's bepes in a few days more. She has a force of two hun-dred thousand men now in Poland, fifty thousand of which would suffice for the purpose; the rest can so easily be sent forward to the scene of their future usefulness that no doubt the whole thing will be done in the finest order and most quiety.

usefulness that no doubt the whole thing will be done in the finest order and most quiety.

France is ready. She has two armies in perfect order for battle, one for the East, the other for Prussia. The twenty thousand troops in Rome will, in case of trouble in the East, leave the Elernal City, and transports will be ready to take them at once to Syria. That France contemplates this is proved by the fact that her government has just promised Sardhila most pestitively to withdraw her troops from Rome within three months. Upon Pingland depends peace or war. If she heaves Napoleon nione in the Fast war will be deferred, at any rate for the year. Should she insist France will make an occasion arise that will give Europe something eige to think about than Syria.

the year. Should she insist France will make an occasion arise that will give Europe something else to think about than Syria.

Thousands of Poles and Hungarians are decking to Italy, all bent upon enrolling under the banner of feartbaldi, the great liberator. They think that he will begin his work in Hungary, and that then Poland may hope for that freedom she so well deserves. The greatest danger those enthusiants for liberty have to dread is the Franco itsussian alliance. This has not apparently been thought of yet; but bear in mind my assertion, that Hungary and toland will find their present chances for liberty but aleader should England drive France into an over alliance with Russia, offensive and defishelve. In the event of such an alliance to two great empires will keep the rest of Europe quiet, unless they actually attack England and out up her commerce and take from her her colonies. Such an eventuality has been discussed here, believe me: and taking into consideration the west power of the great nation, fingland would straily be in great danger from such an alliance. Her statesmen are aware of this, hence her submitting to so many soubs from France. Lord Palmeratur's Cabinet feels that Syria is the touristone. They dread to see France and Russia d'accord in the East, and are doing all in their power to prevent such a consummation. Will they succeed? A few weeks will solve the question. Haly would, of course, be left to her ewn dovices, and, grateful for such a favor, she would keep out of the turmoil of any trouble between France and any other Fower. In Germany a feeling of distrust is fomeated by French agents. It is at present the policy of the Emperor to be on bad terms with Germany, hence the fact I have just mentioned.

The Austrian journals are at present most unfriendly. I might say hostile, in their tone towards France. The following extract from the Austrian Mistary Gazde will serve to illustrate my meaning.—

I might say bestile, in their tone towards France. The following extract from the Austrian Mistary Gazdie will serve to illustrate my meaning.—

All new discoveries which it is proposed to apply to an artillers as numerous as that of Austria ought to be subjected to humerous experiments before being adopted, because every clange costs dear. But the Austrian frainmating powder has supported all tests; and we hope that not many months will pass away before a great number of our betteries are no arranged that they may be charged with folminating powder, so that when the opportunity arrives we may surprise our enemy with this new invention, as he surprised us in 1809 with his rifled canbon.

This is surely aggressive and as much to the point as can well be. In Venetia matters are as bad as they can be; the Austrian troops have been informed by their Commander in chief (Benedek) that hencoforth they should receive no pay—rations they may expect, nothing more; but at the same time they are duly informed that ere long they will have lighting enough to do. The government of Austria is meeting with great oppesticen in its workings, not only in Hungary, but, within the last few days, even at Vienna crowds of citizens paraded the streets, making demonstrations far from loyal, and causing the authorities to post all over the city large bodies of troops. As yet no serious outbreak has occurred.

The new kingdom of Italy is evidently bent upon having a large and efficient navy. France is building for her steel-plated frigates, and will expect, no doubt, as recompense for all this austatance, that Italy abould help her to transform the Mediterranean into a a French lake. England looks on with a jealous eye, for her diplomats must feel that England's way to India is being jeopardized.

The bad news just received from your side of the At-

ized.

The bad news just received from your side of the Alantic has created a great deal of excitement here. There is now a most evident partiality for the Southern States, and no one seems to doubt that France and England will at once recognise the now confederacy. I hear it whispered about among the lesser officials here that France will soon have a fine chance for advancing her interests in the New World. As you are aware, Spain fully intends doing so. Of course England will do the same.

Bosrov, May 1, 1861.
The Cunard steamship Ningara sailed for Liverpoo this forenoon, with eighty-nine passengers. She carried no specie. She fired thirteen guns on passing Fort ndependence, in response to a similar salute from the

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Our City of Mexico Correspondence. Maxico, April 4, 1861.

Fears of a Lucting Veleano—Gen. Echeagaray's Proclamation—Gen. Uraga Declines the Mission to Washington—

Octopy Conspiracies—Esecution of Trejo—Considerable Descrition to the Outland-State of the National Esche quer-Fall of Government Securities - En Minister Dia: -The Foreign Diplomatic Body, do , do , do.

The lively hopes entertained by those who have looked upon the constitution of 1857 as the only means of saving the country are seriously shattered by events new taking place in the interior of the country, the full truth of which has not entirely been made known to us. A most extraordinary proclamation has been published here. It is dated Guanajuate, and signed by Gen. Echengaray. It

dated Guanajuate, and signed by Gon. Echeagarsy. It reads as follows:—

An unfortunate but inevitable event has placed me at the bead of this brigade. It is a favor I owe to the confidence and goodness of the supreme powers of the State. My functions will cease with the re-establishment of order, momentarily disturbed by some of those men who seek personal savancement in the ruin of the country. My command is then temperary, but while exercising it will prove, with your concurrence and courage, how complete is my adhesion to the supreme government and to that of the State which has always so generously taken me under its protection. I will then retire to my home, where I will wait the judgment of the nation upon the trial it has submitted me to. With full confidence in you and in the justice of our cause, I trust you can depend, as ever, upon the sincerity and the prudence of your companion in arms. MIGUEL MARIA ECHEAGARAY.

MARGE 25, 1861.

What the "unfortunate but inevitable event" here re ferred to is, no one out of the palace appears to know. The worst suspicions have been aroused, and many bechange of government. The resignation of General Uraga of the mission to Washington, the reported early departure of General Ortega for Zacatecas and the acknowledged incapacity of the government to cope with present difficulties, strengthen fears that cannot be dispelled. For my own part I believe the procla mation of Gen. Echeagaray was given in anticipation of events which have not taken place, which have been de layed and, perhaps, prevented by circumstances. About the time this preclamation reached here there was discovered to exist in this city a nest of the most noted reactionary or clergy chiefs. The police got wind of the whereabouts of some of them, and Ansatasio Trejo, a noted cutthroat of the clergy party, was taken prisoner, in company with a number of persons of less importance. Trojo was promptly tried and condemned to death, and was actually executed on the evening of the 31st ult -just twenty four hours after his arrest. A number of his accomplices, who are reported to have had a grand conspiracy cut and dried, made their escape. If credit can be given to rumors, we were to have had a general massacre of all persons obsoxious to the elergy. There can be little doubt but plans for the most formidable operations existed on paper, but the sowardice of those who were to carry them out proved our best gua

Since the execution of Trejo, who was a dangerous instrument of the clergy, considerable excitement has prevailed amongst the agents of the clergy, and there are reasons to hope this example may prove beneficial in intimidating others from acting so boldly as he did.

In the meantime the campaign in the Sierra against Marquez and Mejia has not proved successful. There are no reasons to fear that a considerable force from the brigade of General Antillon has passed over to those wretched outlaws. General hoblade has been forced to fall back towards Guanquate, and a party of clergy forces, under one Labonda, have passed through and laid under contribution the principal towns of the Bajio. In the meantime it is pretty certain that the forces of Marquez and Mejia are on the increase. Whether they have been swelled by desartion from the brigade of General Antillon, as reported, I cannot say, but that they have been evaluated by increased recently there can be no question. Taken altogether, the condition of the Bajio and the Sierra cannot be regarded as at all satisfactory. The government, from its strict adherence to law, leaves itself without the means of concluding the war in a satisfactory manner, and I fear the demoralization of the country—the legitimate effect of so long a civil war—will prove too great for the government unless it departs from the strict letter of its constitution and reform laws, and adopts the most onergetic and severe policy. The elegy are working with might and

less it departs from the strict letter of its constitution and reform laws, and adopts the most energetic and severe policy. The clergy are working with might and main in all directions, and are greatly favored in their desires to ruin the country by the vast number of worthless outlaws who have been thrown out of employment by the recent change.

Want of administrative talent has left the government in a sad position, which, instead of getting better, is every hour getting worse. The vast partinony that fell te the nation by the confiscation of the decry properties—bundreds of million—is disappearing like flakes of snow in a noonday sun. With all this the government is new destitute of money. Senor Pricte, Minister of Finance, has just given publicity to a circular, addressed by him to the Governors of the States, in which he reviews the sad state of the national exchource. He commence by setting forth the present state of embarrassment of the marisime custom bouses—that of Vera Cruz, which produces the greatest amount of reviews, now morigaged. sating forth the present state of embarrassment of the maritime custom houses—that of Vera Cruz, which produces the greatest amount of revenue, is now mortgaged to foreign creditors for eighty-five per cent of its receipts, and the remaining fifteen per cent is compromised for the payment of a million of dollars. The custom houses of Tampice and Matamores have still heavier obligations, and those on the Pacific coast are unable to pay more than the liabilities already outstanding against them; therefore the government has no support whatever from this source. The rents from the stamped paper are absorbed in the States by the military operations now going on for the catabilishment of order. The postal service, owing to the fact that peace is not yet perfectly catabilished throughout the country, is unproductive. The States, embarrassed by their own local difficulties, in establishing or-States by the military operations now going on for the establishment of order. The postal service, owing to the fact that peace is not yet perfectly established throughout the country, is unproductive. The States, embarrasand by their own local difficulties, in establishing order and regularity, after so long a reign of disorder, can not at present lend the necessary aid to the general government. Jalisco is still occupied in exterminating Lozada and his band; Sen Luis fotosi is poor and can give no aid; Guanajusto has to bear the burthen of the campaign against Hejia and Marquez in the Sierra; Queretare is yet suffering too severely from the acts of the reaction to give any help, and the State of Fuebla, with ail its millions of clergy property, has so far been unable to give more than fifteen thousand dollars per month. He states that notwithstanding the hopes that were entertained for the capacity of the government to pay everybody from the clergy property, on its arrival in this capital, he finds such a confusion of compromises and contracts that it is impossible to derive any immediate relief from this source. The possessors of property purchased from the sleegy, the occupants of houses, the denouncers and the adjudicators, are all clashing together with their respective claims and pretensions, and to make this condition of things still worse, there are a variety of contracts made by the clergy, the reactionary faction, and by the government while in Vera Cruz, that relate to the above properties, and are equally opposed see to the other. As affairs now stand the government can only pleady of the defect arising every month falls little short of \$400.000. In view of these facts Senor Prieto deciares that the only means of relieving the government from present embarrassments are the increase of existing contributions, the creation of new imposts, or the raising of a loan either a home or abroad. Sonor Prieto says the military expenditure is now \$7.000,000. In the relief of the present of his contracts. The t

terported that the new Spanish agent has arrived at Vera Cruz.

The west coast States are in a more favorable condition. By news received last night I see the indian war in Sonora is reported finished for the present. Doubtless the Indians have only got out of ammunition. Leads has been theroughly defeated and driven from Alica, and the Simalos forces have retired to their homes covered with lawars.

Vincinia Warring Louist has just concluded an engage ment at Berlin, and is now at Brussels, where she is writes thus of our American prima donna:-

writes thus of our American prima donna:—
Virginia Lorini achieved hast night, if possible, a still greater success than last year in the performance of Semiramide, carrying away the audience by her energy, fire and inspiration. She should be heard in the cavatina "Bel rango insimphere." The tenderness and purity of her phrasing formed a marvellous contrast to the large majestic style of her rendering the story which precedes the cath. She has proved herself a true artiste. There are few prime donne who can be said to know by heart thirty operas. This does Madama Lorini, and more, she renders them in a manner which places her in the highest rank of lyric artistes. She never descends to trickery, never transpesses, but sings the composer's own made in the tricest manner—there being no difficulty too great for her to master by the perfection of her method.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA SPOCE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA SPOCE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA SPOCE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA SPOCE BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 7's, Reading Railroad, 15's, Horris Chanl, 4's', Long Blaind Railroad, 5's', Pennsylvania Railroad, 56's'. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

PHILADELPHIA. May 1, 1861.

Flour quiet at \$6.50 a \$5.52. Wheat—Red, \$1.23 a \$1.26; white, \$1.40 a \$1.60. Corp. 64c. Whiskey, 17%c. a 18c.

News from Cuba and Venezuela.

The steamship Atlantic, Captain Gray, arrived here yesorday morning from Havana, whither she had gone for coaling purposes, being unable to find supplies at Key

West without great less of time.

By this arrival we have dates from Caracas, Venezuein, to April 20. 'A change of Ministry had taken place. The

new appointments are as follows:— Santiago Rodriguez, Department of the Interior and Justice; Carlos Elizondo, Treasury; Nilavio Novas, Foreign Relations, and General Leon de Febris Cordero, for

the Navy and War.

The new Ministers were luangurated in office on the evening of the 6th, at seven o'clock, at which time the old Ministers resigned and retired.

Gen. Pacz was to start soon for the Fastern provinces. with the object of coming to some understanding with Gen. Sotilla, one of the most influential chiefs of the revolutionary party.

at this port, we have advices from Porto Cabello to the 16th ult. Produce arrivals were small and prices ruled

16th ulf. Produce arrivals were small and prices ruled high.
General Cordero, on accepting a ministerial appointment, resigned the command of the army, and the President appointed in his place General Jose Antonio Paoz, who was authorized to select and organize his own staft. This appointment had caused very general satisfaction with the people, who looked forward with reviving conditions for better times and a prosperous future for the State. Letters had been received, representing that Cuirepe and Caucagua had been taken and were occupied by forces of the government.

HAVANA, April 27, 1861. United States Steamers in Pert-Opinion of Lincoin's War Proclamation in Havana-Markets, do., do.

The steamship Atlantic, Commander Gray, under char-ter of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, arrived here last evening for coals, not having been able to get her supply in Key West without too much loss of time. The United States war steamer Crusader arrived this morning also for coal, which she could not get seasonably at the Key-a bad look out for econo-

not get seasonably at the Key—a bad look out for economy at a time when millions must, of necessity, be wasted in the hands of the ignorant and improvident.

The policists here who frame expedients for St. Domingo, and its change of organic government, do not approve of the war imageral of President Lincola. They say he never read the authorities on natural laws, and the rights of men and international obligations, or that he has forgotten his schooling; that he may take the property if he can get it, but not by that violence which would cause destruction of the people, who have the inherent right of constructing a government, to insure and protect their lives, property and happiness.

The Spaniali war steamer Velasco left last evening for St. Dominge, with stores and war maintions—for the land of peaceful love, flowing with milk and honey—the story not yet all told. The Moxican steamer Constitution arrived here on the evening of the 24th, from Vera Gruz. The American steamship Miramon, from New Orleans 21st, arrived here on the morning of the 25th, with a full last of passengers, and lots of news, which last requires confirmation in many important particulars, for which we wait further arrivals. For Cuba the news is had enough, perhaps not better even for the most potent particles in the United States, if they should prote well founded.

Our markets have, however, been more steady under

founded.
Our markets have, however, been more steady under the infliction than was anticipated Sugars—Nos. 11 and 12 at \$3.87% to \$3.12% per 100 pounds; steek, 250,000 boxes in this port, against 260,000 last year at same time. Molasses—15 reals for clayed.

Freights.—For American vessels, not easily obtained, at reduced rates; other countries, £2 lbs. to £5 lbs. per 100. ten.
Fscharge --London, 8 prem., 60 days; New York, 13; to 23; dis., do: New Orleans, par to 1 prem., short; Paris, 5 to 6 dis.
Health good.

missioners.
It will be recollected that the last Legislature appointed a commission "to consider and adopt such amendments to the charter of the city of New York as to them shall seem nece sary and conducive to the good government of seem nece sary and conducive to the good government of
the city and the welfare of the inhabitants." The following is a list of the Commissioners:—Jonathan W. Allen, William F. Havemeyer, Andrew V. Stout, William
Tucker, Andre Froment, Silas N. Sellwell, Copins
Brainard, David S. Jackson, Amor J. Williamson, Kiljah
F. Purdy, Charles H. Marshall, W. Drake Parsens, George
W. Blunt, Peter B. Sweeney, William Merarts, August
Belmont, Robert S. Gould, James T. Brady, William Allen
Butter, J. Winthrop Chanler, John H. White, William D.
Kennedy, Andrew Carrigan and Robert J. Dillon.
Thirteen of the Commissioners were present at the
meeting yesterday.

meeting yesterday.

Andre Froment was appointed temporary President, and Wm. Allen Butler temporary Secretary.

Messrs. Purdy. Blunt, Stoat, Williamson, White and Sweeney were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization.

Sweeney were appointed a Commission

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A discussion arose on a motion that when the call of the tion adjourn it adjourn to meet subject to the call of the Committee on Fermanent Organization. Some of the Commissioners were of opinion that the law required daily meetings, but the motion prevailed, and the Commission immediately adjourned.

mission immediately adjourned.

No amendment to the charter can be adopted except by a two-thirds vote of all the Commissioners.

The charter, as amended, is to be submitted to the vote of the people at the next election, and, if approved, will be transmitted to the next Legislature for final action.

Personal Intelligence. General James, of the United States Army: Thurlow Wood, of Albany; Captain Meigs, of the United States En-gineers; W. C. Doane, of Washington; M. D. Potter, of Obio, and P. Beardsiee, of St. Louiz, are stopping at the Astor House.

J. C. Goodseil, of Michigan, George Kirby, of Detroit; E. H. Pheips, of Vermont; W. A. Larned, of Connecticut, and Jona French and P. H. Sears, of Boston, are stopping

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

S. McLean and family, of New York; C. Amory, C. K. Smith, M. Dwight, and G. S. Andrews, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Hen. A. R. Cerbin, of Washington; W. D. Weed and wife, of New York; J. Chatileld, of Connecticut; S. M. Raisbock, of Yonkers; S. S. White and family, and J. F. Walker, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of Delhi; Mrs. F. A. Kemble, of Lenox, Masanchusetta; F. N. Shelton, of Derby, Conn. Henry Babcock and family, of Rhode Island; D. Pynchon, of Springfield; H. Palmer and family and Mrs. G. May, of New York; F. E. Sweeney, of Danbury, and Miss Kinney, of New Runswick, are stopping at the Albernarie Hotel.

G. E. Harris, J. A. O. Kane, Br. G. A. Erlier, Dr. C. G. R. Harris, J. A. O. Kane, Dr. C. A. Finley, Dr. C. McDougale and F. F. Rodenbough, of the United States Army; D. J. Staples and J. N. Britton, of California; R. F. Thomas, of St. Louis; N. Owens, of West Point; R. Brigg, of England; J. H. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, and W. M. Hitchecok, of New York, are stopping at the Mctropolitan Hotel.

politan Hotel.

H. White and family, Syracuse; E. C. Jones, Toronto, Hon, John P. Putnam, Boston; A. A. Dunlap, Albany; G. S. Cannon, New Jersey; W. S. Slater, Rhode Island; G. M. Chase, Kansas; Capt. J. L. Day, Norwich; E. Hausler, Porto Cabello: F. E. Woodbrige, Vermont, and R. Jenness, New Hampshire, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The National Typographical Union.

Concade, May 1, 1861.

In consequence of difficulty in obtaining a full attendance from subordinate Unions of the Session of the National Typographical Union, Mr. Farquhar, the President has consented to its postponement. A circular from the Board of Officers will be issued next week.

Official Drawings of R. France & Co.'s
Delaware Lotteries — Authorized by act of Assembly, passed
January, 1892 Grants to run twenty years.

BUSHIX COUNTY—CLASS 104, Drawn May 1, 1861.
2, 1, 47, 14, 61, 52, 23, 53, 36, 5, 3, 17, 73.
CONSULTATING—CLASS 73, Drawn May 1, 1861.
15, 51, 1, 39, 4, 26, 69, 35, 45, 55, 46, 42, 54.

alars sent free of charge by addressing

E. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
Wilmington, Delaway

Royal Havana Lottery.-Prizes Cashed by CHASE & CO., bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries by JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Wall street, up stairs.

Star Spangled Hat,
STAR SPANGLED HAT.
A new design,
Appropriate for the times,
Introduced on Monday, April 29,
By GENIN, 013 Broadway,
Wholcoale and retail. Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing schines at reduced prices. Office 508 Broadway.

Melodeon, 539 Broadway. - Strangers don't forget to visit this institution. Open every night; fifty performers nightly, giving a performance from 7 until 12 without thermlasion. Admission 13 cents. The Melodeon is the greatest resort for fashion.

Fing for Sale... 10 by 15 Feet. Price \$45. Also one 13 by 20 feet; price \$40. D. C. SILLECE & CO 130 Broadway. Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—Reliable and instantaneous, black or brown. Factory 81 Barrlay street. Bold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wige and Tou-pes.—The best in the world; wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Actor House.

Hill's Hair Dye Fifty Cents: Black or brown, fifty cents. Depot No. 1 Barcky street, and sold by all druggists.

The Indian Hee's Doctor, P. Tumblety, M. D., from Canada, may be consulted free of charge, at 429 Broadway. Rarry's Tricopherous is the Best and

cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the Hair. I adies, try it. Bold by all druggists. Trusses.—Harsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Year; atrest, Aster House, opposite the church,

The Soldiers' Friend

Brandrer's Files

Fever injure ren when taken indexceelly, coreas they be and without benefit, because they

For colds, sere through and conflicteness they have no equals. By their timely use solders, and persons subject by exposure to sudden changes of weather, percent injury, and thus secure that health, cold at the STREET.

THE CANAL STREET.

No. 4 UNION SQUARE.

Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Felt Hate, of rare quality, manuscrured expressly by ESPENSON SID,

Blarried.

Boys-Mygart -In New Milford, Conn., on Wednesday.
May 1, by Rev. David Murdeck, Jazza M. Boyr, of New York, to Harriers daughter of Fil Mygatt, Esq., of New Milford, Conn.
Jaconson-Krimson -On Wednesday, May 1, by the Rev. Dr. Fouter, William C. Jaconson, to Inzun M., Young est daughter of Samuel Kellinger, Esq.
Pathages-Nawmax.—On Wednesday evening, April 24, by the Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. James W. Pathaner to Miss Ediza Nawman, late of bubbs, Ireland.

W. PAUDIER to all Triesday, April 13, at the real Sr. Jour-Cook —On Thursday, April 13, at the real dence of the bride, by the Rev. Let Jones, Salas Sr. Jour to Mus Juna A. C. Cook.

Coorse —On Tuesday, April 30, Charles Coorse Coorse twin son of Catharine A. and John Cooper, Jr., aged the months and 25 days.

This levely flower, scarce in bloom,

Was seen to droop its head.

Before another sun had set

This levely flower was doad.

A type of all that's pure,

This levely flower still blooms;

Transplanted from the earth to paradise

An angel's form assumes.

The relatives and friends of the family are becewith mytted to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the relationce of his parents, Seventieth street, near Third avenue, without further mytention.

tion.

BONOBUR — On Wednesday, May 1, CATHERINE, youngest daughter of Reseanna and Henry W. Bonobue, and 2 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the corner of Ewen and Vanbrunt streets, South Brooklyn, without further invita-

ion.
ERGEN.—On Tuceday evening, April 30, in the 91st year

brunt streets, South Brooklyn, without forther invision.

Enury.—On Thosday evening, April 20, in the 91st year of his age, Firme Enury.

His friends, and those of his sons, Henry, Michael and Peter, and of his sons, haw, Thomas Hall and Dr. John Pearse, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity church, on Friday alternoon, at half-past three o'clock, without further invitation.

Erroccon.—On Wednesday, May I, Demokrity, cidered daughter of Theodore and Ophelia Ferguson, aged 2 years, 4 months and 8 days.

O Rettle, dear, how short thy stay.

How soon thy josney's o'er.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late recitance, No. 187 Montay street, this (Thursday) afformoon, at two o'clock, Gamuse.—On Wednesday, May I, Francis Gamuse, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 28 Abingden place.

HUSK.—On Wednesday, May I. Sakas Francis, second daughter of Gibert O, and Sarah E. Huise, aged 4 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The richtives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, 30 West Thirty first street, this (Hursday) affernoon, at three o'clock.

KERLY.—en Wednesday, May I, John Kimzy, a nativa o'llamore, county of Waterford, Ireland.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 67 Forsyth street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Insume.—At Richmond, Va, on Modaly, April 22, 6 consumption, Francis, wife of George II Leaner, and daughter of Mrs. Sarah Raff, of this city, in the 50th year of her age, a mative of lies of the reas Thomas and John Larkin are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, and aged 73, mative of Fanaghu, Kings county, Ireland.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence of her son, Thomas, 233 West Twunty-minh street.

Merchant.—On Wednesday, May 1, Jawas Baw, son of Samil I. Mitchill.

Moss — t

Ireland.
Her remains will be removed from her late residence, 226 Mource street, this (Thursday) morning at haif past nice o'clock, to it. Mary's church, where a selemn requies mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soil at temporal to the church of the church will take place from the church in church will take place from the church in the church will take place from the church in the church will take place from the church will be the church will be the place from the place

mass will be decertated for the repose of new soil, at team of clock. The function will take place from the church immediately after the mass. The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Thomas and I cher McKeone, are most respectfully invited to attend.

Stagg.—On Wednesday, May 1, Mrs. Asha Stagg, widew of Benjardy Stage.

most respectfully invited to attend.

Stage.—On Wedneddy, May I, Mrs. Anna Stage, widew of Benjamin Stage.

The reintives and friends of the family are respectfulist invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' church, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains with be token to Greenwood.

Sumanon.—On Tucaday, April 20, Francis M. Luex, wife of Hervey Sheldon, Erg., aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock, from No. 195 Second avenue.

Whittenous.—On Tucaday, April 30, Rev. James Wartenous, for many years counceted with the American Tract Society.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Amity street Sapist church (Rev. Dr. Welliams'), this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

A CARD -MHLODEON CONCERT HALL, 639 BROAD of the world. Strangers should not fail to visit this great place of amusement. Open every night from 7 UNTLE H. with one of the LARGEST AND BEST COMPANIES

in the United States—the great rendezvous of the brave NEW JORK VOLUNTERES, where they can sit, that, and at the same time be amused by witnessing the performance of the witnessing the performance of the same time be assumed by BEST COMPANY IN MRW YORK.

Admittance 13 cents. Hemember the Maledoon, and Breadway. A RMY BUPPLIER.—800 CARES CHARLES' LONDON
A Cordial Gin now on hand and will be sold low.
G. E. MENDEN, 90 Cedar street.

A TEVERDELL'S-WEDDING CARDS.-THESE COLLS.
braied Fegraved Cards, sold only at 302 Broadway.

A TTENTION—A GREAT NOVELTY.

THE UNION PAPER NECK TIES,
HED. WHITE AND BLUE, WITH STARS,
Patent applied for.

Manufactured only by SMITH & BEOUWHE,
36 Warren street, N. 7. At whoiseale only.
Price \$1 per dozen. Any gentleman can wear them.

A TIENTION.-THE UNION BOUQUET. Only 25c, a bottle, same size and style as Lubin's; five ties for \$1. 162 Broadway.

A T \$3.-SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, AS JONES, lo and 12 Ann street, N. B.-Call and see tarm. BRIDGEWATER PAINT.

Bire and water-proof Best color for village barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather. Depot 78 Raiden late.

W. W. BETTS, General.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZaCHARIE, Surgeon Chiropoolis, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city.

D. S. BARNES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEMORY, cine Depot has removed from Park rew to 202 Breed way, between Fulton and John street. Attention is invited to the retail department. DRESS WELL, BUT ECONOMICALLY.—I HAVE Repring Oversacks as low as \$7, Business Coats from \$2 to \$12, fashionable long skirted Overcoats from \$9 to \$4. Fants and Vests from \$2 to \$3. Finest French Cloth Frod. Coat, to order, \$20.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE

Prepared to execute all kinds of Printing that may be required in the Spanish language, such as directors. Books, Cards, Show and Handbills, &c., &c., with promptness and at moderate rates.

OFFICE 24 ANN STREET, NEW YORK. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAN.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &C.
Hyat's Life Balsam is the most certain and safe remfor the most painful and protracted forms of those discealso and ulors, fever sores, erysipoles, the worst cases of
purity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility,
pepsis, lacipient consumption, piles, &c. Frincipal depoGrand street. 75 cents per bottle.

TYONS' MAGNETIC INNECT POWDER.
The original and genuine article will exterminate
Boaches, Bugs, Ania and all vermin. Free from poisses.
LYONS' MAGNETIC PILLS
are sure death to rate and mice. Sold by all druggists everywhere. D. N. BARNES, Proprieter, 222 Broadway, between
John and Fulton streets, and 424 Broadway.

OPPICE FURNITURE.—VERT HANDSOME OAK Deaks, thow Tables, Chairs, Radlings and Partitional Glass Case, splendid Olicioth, nearly new, rery large, fee Fixtures, &c.; offered at a complete bargain to a dealer of any one in want of them.

D. C. PEACOCK, Jeweier, 405 Broadway.

OUT TO DAY .-- TANKRE NOTIONS FOR JUNE. PRICE 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, S. Nassaca street, N. Y.

DATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely pere: made by a process which is delared by the College of Physicians in London' to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritions and paluable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredient; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warrented the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, III East Fourieenth street, one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at 418 Sixh avenue, one door above Twenty seventh street.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of two city.

DAVIES & CO. DATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD,

THERE IS NO MISTARE OR DISPUTE BUT DR. LANGLEV'S RAOT and Herb Jaundies Bitt DR.

LANGLEV'S RAOT and Herb Jaundies Bitters in the very
chengest and best spring medicine, parifying, atrengthening
and of aneling the blood, and will cure piles, contiveness, dyspepula, humore of all kinds, weakness, loss of appenies
coughs and best if you wish to feel well and lock well use
coughs and lock milet. Only 25c. and 27c, large bottles.
Soll by all druggists.

TOLUNTEERS.

Dr. VON MOSCHEZSKER, Oculies and Assist, of 107 Chaston place, still continues to attend on any volunteer of the city of New York, requiring his sid cities for Degraces of Impaired Sight, graits, every Tucaday and Friday From 7 till 9 A. M., and further offers his aid to any solder returning with sight or hearing affected during their milliary service, to attend on them and supply them with all necessary modicines, gratuitous 7.